

Georgetown Herald.

VOLUME XI.—NUMBER 19.

SCOTT COUNTY, KENTUCKY, JULY 5, 1855.

WHOLE NUMBER 539

THE COUNTY PAPER.

Issued Every Thursday Morning

Edited and Published by
H. R. FRENCH
To whom all communications must be addressed, postage pre-paid.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

THE SCOTT COUNTY HERALD

WILL BE FORWARDED BY MAIL OR OTHERWISE TO ANY POINT FREE OF POSTAGE IN THE COUNTRY REQUIRED, AT THE FOLLOWING LOW RATES:

If paid strictly in ADVANCE, \$1.75
If not paid in advance, 2.00
At the end of the year, 2.50
Liberal deductions to Club subscribers.

*No subscription will be discontinued until all re-treats are paid.

Terms of Advertising in the County Paper.

FOURTEEN LINES OR LESS.

One week,	\$1.00
Two weeks,	1.50
Three weeks,	1.75
One month,	2.00
Two months,	3.00
Three months,	4.50
Six months,	7.00
Twelve months,	14.00

Each additional square (less than half a column) and published for a shorter time than three months) charged in same proportion.

For Half Column.

One month,	\$2.00
Three months,	5.00
Six months,	10.00
Twelve months,	20.00

For Whole Column.

One month,	\$12.00
Three months,	36.00
Six months,	72.00
Twelve months,	144.00

The above rates are for standing advertisements, (without change.) For advertisements by the year, with the privileges of change, an additional price will be charged, depending upon the number of changes desired. A very liberal deduction will be made to yearly advertising who wish to occupy several squares regularly.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 6 lines will be inserted for \$1 per month, or \$10 per year.

Annual advertisers are allowed 1 square, charged at pleasure, for \$15; two squares, for \$20; three squares (paper included) for \$35.

No credit on advertising, except to yearly customers, who are expected to pay quarterly.

Advertisements not marked by the advertisers with the desired number of insertion, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

Yearly or half-yearly advertisers are allowed the privilege of quarterly change, without additional charge.

Patent Medicines charged extra.

The privilege of yearly limited to their own business, and the business of advertising Firm is but of its individual members.

Advertisements not marked by a specified number of insertion will be continued until ordered out, and paid accordingly.

Calls on persons to become advertising. And for State or County offices, ad paid in advance.

No advertisements can be guaranteed, except by contract between the parties.

No contract of yearly advertisement discontinued without previous notice to us, nor is there one year at a time.

All leaded and displayed advertisements, and those with cuts larger than five 1/2 inches, will be charged extra.

All advertisements of public meetings, fairs, entertainments, &c., and a variety of enterprises to promote private interests, is manifestly intended for the public good, or for benevolence, printers will pay half the advertising expenses.

Obituaries and tributes of expense the rate of 50 cents for twelve lines paid for when wanted.

Regular advertisers and other notices of all kinds, to be called for, and paid for, in full, for the benefit of the public.

Advertisers are required to pay for what they publish, and to pay for what they do not publish.

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For the Georgetown Herald.
FAREWELL!

By W. R. S.

To Miss N. SHEPPEN SINCLAIR,
Of Scott Co., Ky. (Stamping Ground.)

For well to the joys that one filled up my soul,
With ecstasy biles far more precious than gold—
Which ever has cheered me, as round the bright
hearth!

I've sought for thy presence—with joy and with
sorrows.

But now all my bright dreams, by night and by
day—

Are hushed up in silence, and are passing away—
Like the fleeting of clouds, or as o'er the blue sky:

The numbers are silent, just merely to die.

Farewell to this friend, but could I only impart—
One ray of the joy you have thrown round my
heart?

I would return to your bosom, sweet thoughts of
repose—

As the sweet-scented fragrance exudes from the
woods.

To the woods I have wandered to while out my
hours—

And have sought for repose, beneath its green cover—

Yet there's something or other, be it false, be it
true,

Silence on the moments that I've lingered with
you.

Lowlythorn of thine yet, as I stroll off to room.

Far, far, in the wild woods, away from my home,

And to muse of the dreams, that will ever import—

Sweet memories around thee, so dear to my heart—

As I ramble, you streamer, by the beauties of
youth.

And the softapple teaming, all o'er with its light
French & new grandeur of far distant Islet—

And then dreams of the sweetest, I see in your
face.

Yet think there's a feeling, in the depth of my
soul,

That I cannot express, 'tis beyond my control,

That I've ever had for you—though often I've
tried.

Far away from my home—oh! then beautiful maid!

My friend there's a wish, and could it but be,

You'd dwell out your sweetness, in pleasure with
me—

Would eraze from my memory, the sadness that
seems,

To hang round my bosom, and to bury my dreams.

Then take thee well friend, and perhaps forever,

The kindliest chord of my heart, you thus sever,

For down by the stream of the lovely Mozed—

Where the bright waters meet, I've sought a sweet
dell,

Where the verdureous lovely, continually blooms,

Where the shrubs and the flowers, exude their per-

fume,

Where I'll dream out my life, far far from the gay,

Just because of my friend, who hath cast me away.

Frankfort, Ky., June 25, 1855.

—

FIENDISH OUTRAGE AT SYRACUSE.—The

Syracuse [N. Y.] Standard contains the

particulars of one of the most brutal outrages

that ever disgraced any city:

The canal boat Hickory Bush, lying in the north side cut, Salina, waiting for a cargo was boarded on Wednesday evening, May 30th, by eight miscreants, who have long been the terror and disgrace of that part of the city, and the young woman employed as cook was, forcibly carried off and outraged.

The details of this horrible affair are sickening in the extreme. The following are substantially the facts of the case: The young woman in question is an English girl about nineteen years of age, without a relative in this country. She has for some time past lived in Glen Haven, but recently came to the city in search of employment. She applied to the intelligence office of King & Mann, and after waiting several days accepted the offer of a boat captain to go on board as cook. The very next day after her engagement, while the boat was lying at Salina, one of the infamous gang came on board under pretense of getting a cup of water, and tried to induce her to go with him. She, however, indignantly refused, and the six hundred left, uttering ferocious threats. About 10 o'clock the whole gang boarded the boat, and, breaking open the cabin, seized the girl. She called to the captain for aid, and escaping from their hands clung to him and implored protection.

The poor miserable wretch, either terrified or in the conspiracy, refused to interfere, and the girl was forced from the boat, and carried along the tow-path and fields to the woods east of Mr. Briggs's at Greenpoint. Her cries for pity were unheeded, her entreaties were disregarded, and her shrieks were stopped by a gag. With blows and violence she was hurried along, and at last was forcibly stretched on the ground, the strongest and heaviest of the gang standing upon her ankles, while the rest accomplished their hellish purposes. The wretches did not abandon their victim until 3 o'clock in the morning, when they conducted her to another canal boat and locked her up. From this she however escaped, and by the aid of several salt-boilers and gentlemen passing in the street, she was enabled to identify several of the miscreants. Three have been arrested, but, to the disgrace of the city, two of them have found bail. The others are known and will be brought to justice if they remain upon the Western continent.

The poor victim has a temporary asylum with captain Titus at the penitentiary, where she is slowly recovering from the effect of her horrible treatment. Let one visit her there, examine her condition, listen to the details of the outrage as given by her, to the sympathizing friends into whose hands she has fallen, and see her hopeless and heart-broken, if they have a spark of humanity in their bosoms, while their hearts will bleed with pity for her, they will turn to steel toward the authors of her wrongs, and will be filled with a determination that an awful retribution shall follow. Her limbs are complete masses of bruises; the marks of an iron-shod heel are plain upon her side, and her mouth and tongue are swollen and discolored from the effects of the gag.

This one outrage did not satisfy these monsters. Their passions receiving an additional stimulant from the brutality already accomplished, and maddened beyond the reach of caution, they commenced another assault upon a woman whom they accidentally met, after four o'clock in the morning. Nearly terrified to death, she ran into the yard and garden of one of our most respectable citizens, closely pursued by them. The gentle-

man was awakened by the cry of murder, and hastening out he rescued her from her pursuers.

This happened in one of our principal streets and after daylight in the morning.

LETTER THIRD.

H. R. FRENCH, E. C.

MY DEAR SIR:

I inclose you a resolution, proposing retaliatory measures, against Massachusetts and Vermont, adopted unanimously by the Georgia Democratic Convention, held on the 5th of this month at Milledgeville. The Resolution was written by Hon. Eliel Cobb—formerly Speaker of Congress and Governor of Georgia—as a substitute for another resolution, proposing to place all the citizens of Massachusetts and Vermont *beyond the protection of the laws*, thus leaving their *lives and property at the mercy of any citizen of that state*. This latter resolution was adopted by a majority, and although afterwards reconsidered, still its adoption at any time, plainly indicates the deep excitement of that state, which was fortunately directed by the Hon. H. Cobb, to other less severe retaliatory measures.

I have also sent you the paper from which I have cut the above; and you will perceive that the Democracy of that state, have adopted Resolutions of determined resistance—(even to a dissolution of the Union)—to the mad aggressions of Northern Fanaticism. Nor is it alone in Georgia, that we see the evidences of the deep excitement of the Southern People. Everywhere you may feel the pulsations of the popular heart.—Seeking its legitimate and appropriate vent, the fire of a volcano rages beneath the surface, and statesmen should now anxiously seek a remedy for these evils, if they do not desire soon to see and feel the earthquake motions of this moral force shaking down the columns of this great Republic.

Sir! that remedy is to be found alone in a moderate and wise system of commercial non-intercourse, subject to repeal by those, against whom it is directed; and would to God that we could all unite—heart, soul, and head, in this noble enterprise—this forlorn hope of the Union!!

The very moment that slave states discover that they hold in their hands a power which may be CONSTITUTIONALLY USED BY THEM, which will give them effectual protection, without resorting to violence, bloodshed, and civil war, their passions will be allayed. They will be perfectly calm because conscious of being fully armed; and capable at any moment of repelling the assaults of these Northern fanatics. And while it thus calms the passions of the South, this system of peaceful commercial retaliation, will, be equally effective to abate the fury of the tyrannical North. When this shall be suspended over them or enforced, they will open their eyes, to gaze in horror upon the foaming surges of the cataract which lies before them. The very men, who now plant their feet upon our necks, are our dependants, chained and fettered by our commerce; if we would have the manliness to rise and strike back blow for blow. A FALSE PHILANTHROPIC, ENTHUSIASM FOR NEGROES, is the DISEASE of the North. Let it cost them money, and you will find that this simple remedy will soon deplete their bilious Philanthropy. Their negro enthusiasm will soon sink under this cooling regimen, into a healthy and calculating love of country and of Self. These modern crusaders will pause—hesitate—count the costs—stop. It is certain and inevitable.

If the Southern states will adopt a system of commercial non-intercourse with New England, I hereby bind myself to let any gentleman 1000 dollars against 500, that the abolitionists will, within 2 years from the passage of these laws, be defeated at the polls, in each one of those States by old-line Whigs and Democrats. I will do more—I will bet \$5000 even, that if Kentucky adopts this policy, that she will be followed to such an extent by the Southern states, as to cause, within 3 years from its passage, the defeat at the polls, of the abolitionists of Massachusetts and Ohio, by Union men, Whigs or Democrats. If any one thinks that this system will not be fatal to these fanatics, let him take up my propositions, which are not made, because betting is approved, but that my Country men may be aroused, to consider, examine and adopt, this as a yester and certain remedy, for that fatal disease now settling on the vires of our Republic.

Permit me in conclusion, to express my gratification at finding that the Know Nothings of this section, seem so favorable to this system of commercial retaliation, as to claim its paternity, and to enroll me, its humble advocate, as a member of their order. Badinage aside—I do most sincerely hope that they and all other good citizens will take hold of this system and help as to give peace to this distracted nation. As for myself, I am a volunteer, who wants no pay except the proud consciousness, of having as a private citizen done what he could for his country. I have no ambition, no pride, to gratify in this matter. Amid the impending dangers that threaten our country, I despise and condemn, I scorn, and tramp in the dust, all vanity and selfishness, as I spit upon and defy the hostility and opposition of all the enemies of the South and the secret allies of abolition. I do not include the Editors of the Georgetown Journal in this category.

They are young men, natives of my own country, who's integrity or patriotism I have no reason to doubt. But why should they be impelled by party feelings, or any other influence, to fling their shafts at me to lacerate my feelings without cause? If their young spirits long for strife, let the tepper of their blades.

I point them now to a noble field. The Flag of their Friends is here; their Foeman's THERE. Strike not us, but them.

The Georgia Democracy have the honor to be first to recommend and endorse a system of commercial retaliation for the effectual protection of the south. They are leaders in this great movement. Their policy will spread over the entire South. What State shall next follow?

Any party in Kentucky could triumph in the State elections, by the adoption, the discussion and defense of this question. It will ultimately be fatal to all who oppose it, be they Waigs, Democrats or Know Nothings. It is a measure just, moderate, efficient and Constitutional, and our people who have so long borne with the injuries, the insults and insolence of a bigoted fanaticism, rather than do any thing to jeopardize the peace of the nation, WILL CARRY THROUGH THIS MEASURE IN SPITE OF PARTY OPPOSITION. Mark that prediction.

GEORGE W. JOHNSON.

Extract from the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention of Georgia, held at Milledgeville, June 5, 1855.

A. Nelson, of Fulton, moved to add the following to the report of the committee:

Resolved. That in view of the action of Massachusetts and the threatened action of other Northern States, no protection either of person or property shall be extended to the citizens of any State that refuses to recognize the constitutional rights of the Southern States so as to shape their legislation as to render this Resolution effective—and we hereby pledge ourselves to use our efforts to effect the same.

The vote was taken *viva voce*; and, judging from the sound, a small majority appeared to be given in favor of the resolution, but before the decision of the chair was given, T. Lomax, of Muscogee, arose and said there was merit in the resolution.

The action of Massachusetts referred to by the resolution of the gentleman from Fulton, was the act of her last Legislature making it a penal offence for any officer or citizen of the State to aid in the execution of the Fugitive Slave law.

Such treason to the constitution demanded retaliatory legislation on the part of every Southern State. He would, he said, advocate such legislation by the next Legislature as was consistent with our constitutional obligations. He was not prepared, however, to withdraw the protection of our laws from the persons of citizens of Massachusetts, and unless the resolution was amended so as to make it harmonize with this view, he would be compelled reluctantly to vote against it.

L. B. Mercer, of Lee, said the questions involved in this resolution were of too grave a nature to be properly considered at this late hour and moved to lay the resolution on the table.

A. Nelson, of Fulton, claimed that he had the floor when the gentleman from Lee offered his resolution, and being sustained by the chair, proceeded to advocate the passage of the resolution. We had, he said, long enough fought the North with paper bullets. The time was come for action. He had offered the resolution as a test of the sincerity of the Convention. If it was lost, he would regard all their high sounding resolves as a blind and a cheat. It was an outrage that such a resolution was opposed by any member of the convention.

T. C. Howard, of Fulton, followed on the same side.—Four years ago, he had proposed a similar measure on the floor of the House, and if his movement had been followed up, the aggressions of abolition fanaticism would long since have been stayed, instead of threatening to overwhelm us as at this day. Men were too willing to threaten the North on paper, but when any practical measure of redress was proposed, they became tender footed.—He spoke much more in the same strain with much eloquence and force.

Howell Cobb, of Clarke, was in favor of retaliating upon those Northern States which had practically repealed the fugitive slave law and nullified a plain provision of the Constitution. He would go as far as any man in this line of redress. The laws of Massachusetts and Vermont, referred to by the resolution of the gentleman from Fulton, were a gross assault upon the Constitutional rights of the South, and should be resisted by every legitimate mode of redress. There was no objection to the resolution except that pointed out by the gentlemen from Muscogee, and he therefore proposed the following substitute for the resolution of the gentleman from Fulton.

Resolved. That in view of the action of the Legislatures of Massachusetts and Vermont, and the threatened action of other Northern States, virtually repealing the fugitive slave law, and denying to the citizens of the South their constitutional rights, we recommend to our next legislature the adoption of such retaliatory measures as their wisdom may suggest, and shall be in conformity with constitutional obligations.

The substitute was accepted by A. Nelson, of Fulton, and UNANIMOUSLY adopted by the Convention.

The resolutions of the Committee, as thus amended, were, on motion, UNANIMOUSLY passed.

JUSTICE AT LAST TO THE BRAVE PIONEER SOLDIERS.—In the Washington *Union* of the 26th of June, we find the following official notice from the Department of the Interior, which is of great importance to the heirs of the brave and patriotic men who served under Gen. Anthony Wayne:

IMPORTANT TO BOUNTY LAND CLAIMANTS.—**WAYNE'S WAR.**—The Commissioner of Pensions having lately received, by voluntary donation, from James Y. Love, Esq., of Lexington, the master, pay and

receipt rolls of the Kentucky troops who under the command of Major General Anthony Wayne, in the years 1793 and 1794, deems it proper that public notice of that fact should be given, in order that all persons who may be interested, either on account of their services in that war, or as the representatives of those who have died, may have the full benefit of those documents.

James Y. Love, the liberal donor of these rolls, the only survivor of the family of Major Thomas Love, who was paymaster general of the volunteer troops from Kentucky in Wayne's war, having found them among the papers of his deceased father (in whose hands they remained for nearly sixty years) has generously tendered them to the Government of the United States, through the Commissioner of Pensions, in whose hands he hopes they may be found useful in the investigation of claims for bounty land by those whose lives were freely jeopardized for the rights and honor of their country.

THE HERALD.

INDEPENDENT—NOT NEUTRAL;

GEORGETOWN (SCOTT CO.) KY.

THURSDAY, - JULY 5, 1855.

12 CENTS.

T. H. Fitzgerald, Crawfordsville, Ind., paid to No 62 vol 11. 175

We are authorized to announce HIRAM WOOD a candidate for a seat in the lower branch of the next General Assembly of Kentucky.

May 3, 1855-11-te.

We are authorized to announce THOMAS S. PAES a candidate for the office of Auditor of the State at the ensuing election in August.

March 15, 1855-3-t.e.

We have anticipated our usual publication day, in order to let the boys have holiday on the 4th of July.

A Magnificent Picture.

We could direct attention to the advertisement found in another column of a magnificent picture offered for sale by a New York House—Agents for the sale of which might do a profitable business.

The hurry caused by anticipating our usual publication day, has compelled us to neglect some matters of local interest; as Jacob Faithful would say—There is no use crying over spilt milk; what is done cannot be helped; better luck next time!

Potatoes.

Thanks to a lady friend we have received a goodly supply of Potatoes—certainly the finest we have seen during the present season. Our thanks for the courtesy are due and hereby tendered.

Speculators in flour are getting their fingers burnt, and no one pities them. A letter from the city of New York, dated 23d inst., says that dealers who bought largely on time are badly bidden. One thousand barrels that had been sold at \$8 in June, "turned over" at a loss to the purchaser of five shillings a barrel—not lesson this one transaction \$625.

At a late convention of the editorial fraternity, a resolution was passed that when persons require notices through the editorial columns of the Press for the benefit of themselves or their business, they be charged (payable in advance) double the rate of advertising. It is a just one, and we endorse it, hoping that "puffers" will take the hint, and "forkover."

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—The Journal of Commerce figures up the probable character of the next House of Representatives. Of members already elected, 28 are for the Nebraska bill. Nine slaveholding States that have not yet elected gave 46 votes for the bill, and will, it is supposed, return new members of the same sort. New members understood to be opposed to the repeal of the bill—though not voting for it—19, making in all

Business Know Nothings.

Prior to the advent of political Know Nothingism in this enlightened burg of ours, not many of our clever business men were *Know Nothings*, so far as their own pecuniary interests were concerned. Few were *Know Nothings* sufficient to "cut off their noses to spite their faces," by refusing to advertise the public of their business facilities. But since that remarkable event, a "change has come o'er the spirit of the dream of sundry of those so-called liberal mercantile gentleman, who in this truly liberal community, would fain grow rich by providing for a consideration, food and raiment for their naked and hungry fellow citizens of town and country. Now, however, their otherwise sensible business men, carried away no doubt, by the influence of political *Know Nothingism*, foolishly ignore their own pecuniary interests—cut off their ugly noses to spite their no less ugly faces (we have no design to be personal) in order to gratify a little political and personal spleen; thereby putting themselves venable political and pecuniary *Know Nothings!*

Poor fellows! we pity them! therefore, as we consider it an imperative duty to do "good unto the household of" *Know Nothingism*, we have concluded, even at a self-sacrifice, to give them a gentle hint, by which we may save their ugly noses, propode their pecuniary interests, and lead them to abandon their "penny wise and pound foolish principle of pecuniary *Know Nothingism*.

Take our own town, for instance; why judging from the course of some of the so-called business men of the town, it might be very reasonably presumed that Whigs [*alias* *Know Nothings*,] had no "bowels of compassion" for us; and that our poor Democratic patrons, of whom, by-the-by we have a host, had no boulds at all, which required to be occasionally filled with nutritious matter; and that they clad themselves, not with "purple and fine linen," but resorted to fig leaves and "Bar' skins, when they craved covering. This idea on the part of the *Know Nothing* merchantile class is a palpable mistake. We have good reason to know that our Democratic friends and patrons eat, drink and dress in a manner to require the expenditure of not a few dimes; that they, consistent with their political principles, take but one county paper; and that they expect to find in that paper information, by advertisement, which will enable them, judiciously, to dispose of their patronage. We vouch for this; and also vouch for the fact that some of the *Know Nothing* business men are daily cutting off their noses to spite their faces, by confining their advertising favors to their *Know Nothing* oracle.

Now gentlemen—dearly beloved *Know Nothings*—what folly you are guilty of! Here you have in your midst two excellent advertising mediums; one which no doubt circulates extensively among your *Know Nothing* Whig friends—the other, at least as extensively among your Democratic fellow citizens, to say nothing about the patronage of the good old line Whigs, who scorn all affiliation with your hybrid party. One of these admirable Journals circulates among the Aristocratic few, who sanctimoniously wipe their liquorish lips, and thank God that "no drop of *Democratic* blood circulates through their veins!"

The other, more humble in its pretensions, undertakes only to provide for the intellectual wants of the "toiling millions;" yet strange to say, they have stomachs to till, and bodies to clothe as well as the aristocratic few, and also dollars and dimes sufficient to purchase and pay for all they need, you had not thought of this, had you, *Know Nothing* friends?

Seeking the custom of the Aristocratic few, it is of course your duty as well as your interest, to advertise in one aristocratic journal—the only country paper which their proscriptive Mightinesses permit to come within the purview of their imperial noses! That is right! we cordially command you, beloved *Know Nothings*, that in so doing you are nearly half-right! You "had ought to" advertise with our young friends of the Journal; for, if you do not, you will undoubtedly be proscribed by that liberal party (*as we have been*) for contumacy.

Pardon our plainness of speech, dearly beloved, for we have your pecuniary interests at heart, and therefore venture another suggestion for your pecuniary benefit.

It is this; it is a fact, the practice of *Know Nothing* business men to the contrary notwithstanding, that Democrats have stomachs to be propitiated with appropriate condiments, and bodies which they are willing to pay for having clad with suitable garments. Feeling this necessity, they naturally look to their own county paper (the only one which they take!) to learn where they can obtain sup-

pplies for their various wants. What do they discover? Why, that with half a dozen honorable exceptions, their county paper lost in it's advertising columns of the *Know Nothing* legions man of the burg that fighting *Know Nothing* capitulation of the Democratic paper, they crave no patronage at the hands of their numerous Democratic fellow citizens; that even the *Know Nothing* sheriff of the county, elect by *Democratic* oil, confines his county alarums (advertising important for the information of all the citizens of the country) to the *Know Nothing* Journal; and in short, that *Know Nothings* generally do not crave Democratic patronage; else would they also, advertise in the only *decent* paper which circulates in their midst; and to which they look for information as to where the best stock is, and where the best bargains may be obtained for the ready cash!

An, blessed *Know Nothings*, in this acting, what a blessed set of ninecompoops you prove yourselves to be; you, especially, who are in the ardent pursuit of the "Almighty dollar," to proscribe the only medium you have through which to approach and soft the patronage of the "poor Democrats," by denying your advertising favors to the Georgetown Herald! Why, you silly fellows! Do you not know that they, besides constituting the "bone and sinew" of the land, are also in the majority in the county? and that that is the reason why we eschew Whiggery, *Know Nothingism*, & every otherism for the sake of currying favor with the Democratic majority? Why not profit by our praise worthy example and by currying favor with political opponents, double—perhaps trouble the amount of the dollars and dimes of which you are so ardently in pursuit, by letting Democrats know that you do not desire to repudiate their patronage on the score of political opinion—that hereafter, for their benefit, as well as your own, you will not only advertise in the Journal of our enterprising young *Know Nothing* friends, but also renew your advertisements in our more humble hebdominal? Eh? We tender this gratuitous advice for the benefit of whom it may concern; partly with the sincere hope that it will add to our profits and thereby enhance the profits of our beloved *Know Nothing* brethren, provided they avail themselves of our disinterested hint; if, on the contrary, they repudiate our friendly suggestion, and thus foolishly continue to "bite off their noses to spite their faces," it will not cause us "to shed a tear," or ever for a moment,

"Cook the pregnant things of the knee, That thrift may follow fawning!"

For thanks to the liberality of a large majority of our fellow citizens of Scott, and frequent favors from adjoining counties, we have abundance of advertising matter for our little sheet; and occasionally (that which does not pay) "some to spare!"

The Press in Indiana.

Our Hoosier cousins are great people. They level great forests—raise great corn, and turn out a goodly number of great men. They are an enterprising people, too; the embryo cities that already begin to dot their broad prairies and to spring up in the midst of their timber lands, bear ample witness to the fact. They are a great people for building railroads and school-houses, and are active in securing all the advantages that follow in the train of these essential elements of material and intellectual advancement. In short, our next door neighbor is a wide awake and progressive "institution," and unless some of her venerable and slowly-respectable confederates shake off their lethargy, and keep a sharp lookout, it is highly probable that they will wake up, some morning, and find that young Indiana has left them a long distance in the rear.

All this is just as it should be; but one or two recent occurrences seem to indicate that even Hoosierdom is subject, in some localities, to serious and violent attacks of fogism. Our readers will all remember that Judge John Pettit recently immortalized himself and sought to put an extinguisher on the Knights of the Tripod, by "making it a standing rule in his court, that during the trial of any murder no newspaper of the county shall publish any ruling, or pretended ruling, or any evidence or pretended evidence therein, or any article thereon." Notwithstanding the *ipse dixit* of "the learned Court," we believe that the Constitution of the United States is still in existence, and that the city of Lafayette has not yet been annihilated. Whether the editors in that place set it to ask John Pettit, or John Smith, what opinions and whatheims of news they may be graciously permitted to publish, is a question that must be decided by their individual tastes, and their estimates of the rights of an American citizen.

SUICIDE.—Zephaniah Williams, a young man who lives about three miles from town, hung himself yesterday. He had always borne a good character, and his cause is assigned for the rash act.

We publish in this number, the third letter of Gov. W. Johnson, Esq., in favor of the non-intercourse commercial system, which he proposes as a remedy, (and a very efficient one we conceive it to be) for the trespass of Northern fanatics upon the Constitutional guaranteed rights of the South...

Throughout the South, this principle, just constitutional in its character, is becoming quite popular; nullification, thanks to the acumen and patriotism of the best men of the South, are numbered with the things that were, and instead of threats and denunciations, a wise and statesman-like policy is suggested whereby Northern fanatics may be brought to a correct sense of their constitutional duties, and the rights of the South maintained intact by the aid of Northern national men. The plan suggested by Mr. Johnson, whilst it gives security to the interests of the South, furnishes a platform upon which Northern patriots, whether Democrats or Whigs, can securely stand, without danger of being politically slaughtered in detail.

Our glooms with reference to the Constitutionality and feasibility of the plan having been entirely removed by the arguments of the writer, we are sincerely desirous, emancipationist as we are upon honest and humane principles, that it shall be carried into effect as the only judicious, efficient and peaceful means of righting the wrongs of the South.

We are thoroughly convinced that this argument at *potestum*, firmly and consistently maintained by the South, will have a more powerful and beneficial effect upon Northern fanatics than all the unmeaning threats of nullification, and dissolution combined; let the South, standing upon this legitimate, Constitutional platform, be true to herself, and ere long Abolitionism, as a *third* party in our glorious Union will only be fit for political and patriotic scorn. Northern patriots will have a platform to stand upon; and Southern statesmen a legitimate, constitutional, efficient and peaceful cause to advocate.

Holding these views, we are gratified to learn, as we do from the third letter of Mr. Johnson, that one Southern state at least, has already taken public action in favor of the principle of non-intercourse (Commercial) with the Northern Abolition states; and we hope that ere long, the united South will form a solid phalanx, resolved to stand die in defense of this peaceful and constitutional mode of redressing the wrongs hitherto inflicted upon her, almost with impunity, by selfish, narrow minded and traitorous Northern fanatics.

We cordially commend, to the perusal of our Southern readers the third letter of Mr. Johnson.

A *Fruitful Season.*

Our esteemed friend, "the Major," sends us the gift of a "distinguished friend at Stamping Ground," a lot of doublet and triplet apples, the product of single blossoms. Heaven save the mark!—When the peaches thus produced, we thought, was simply an exception to the rule, but judging from this and other extraordinary phenomena which have recently come under our observation, we are constrained to believe that it is the rule rather than the *exception* Good Heavens! what are we to do? We have been congratulating ourselves upon the fact that in the *regular order of nature*, owing to the extraordinary fruitfulness of the vegetable kingdom, that those great staples, Flour and Corn Meal will be so abundant, that we could allow no young Frenchmen to eat *three times a day*! But alas! if this rule prevails in the *animal* as well as the vegetable world, no fallacious are our hopes! Should the animal kingdom, as it is reasonable to presume, be multiplied, like the vegetable kingdom, *three fold*, nothing can protect the present young Frenchmen from starvation, [this is no "fib,"] unless we adopt the plan of the philosophic Frenchmen, who, on a certain interesting occasion, when his progeny was increasing more rapidly than he considered consistent with economy, dropped all holds and vowed he would "go and put a stop to that!"

At the last election in Newport, Ky., a number of foreigners were naturalized to vote, owing to alleged irregularity in their naturalization papers. The matter was brought before the Circuit Court, and Judge Duval has decided that the rejected papers were good.

KNOW-NOTHINGISM CRUMBLING—To election in New Orleans resulted in a 23 anti-Know Nothing majority. Hurra for New Orleans!

SUICIDE.—Zephaniah Williams,

a young man who lives about three miles

from town, hung himself yesterday. He had always borne a good character, and

his cause is assigned for the rash act.

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Freedom of the Press.

Many of our newspapers are the most chicken-hearted of all things earthly, and it requires a deal of ingenuity to prolong their existence.

The editors dare not publish an article that would offend twenty of their subscribers, for their periodicals could not outlive such an event. They are like a man sitting on an unfathomable ocean, with his nose one eighth of an inch above water, and fearing every moment that the weight of a cork will fall upon the visible part of it, and sink him irretrievably to the bottom. And this is freedom of the press, of which so much is said—We hear the editorial brotherhood boasting of their right to pursue what path they please, while at the same time the genius of famine is at their elbows, howling to them—"walk as you are bidden, or you will die of starvation."

The American press is not free. How can it be made so? By encouraging men of talent and genius to undertake its superintendence. The periodicals issued by most of our editors throughout the country, depend wholly for existence upon the patronage of their own little neighborhoods. It would seem as if a Chinese wall shut each of them in upon an area of about twenty miles in diameter, beyond which they can no more pass than they can find their way to other planets. But let men of independence and resolution conduct the press, and there would be a different state of things.

Such men would be able to break down every obstacle, and safely set at nought the paltry prejudices of villages and neighborhoods. We have some such editors among us now, and their papers are the salt that preserves the American press from the last state of moral putrefaction.

—A movement of some importance has just been commenced in North Carolina, and is soon to be submitted to the Legislature of that State. It proposes first, to render legal the institution of marriage among the slaves; second to preserve sacred the relations between parents and their young children, and third, to repeat the law prohibiting the education of slaves.

A SPECIMEN OF "HUMAN NATURE."—Last week while a man employed at the sewage works at Halifax, was being rapidly wound up out of a deep hole, after having lit the fuse of a bomb, the rope owing to the carelessness of parties at the top, was suffered to drop back again. The man fell close upon the impending danger, and in the sudden view of almost certain death, fell on his knees, uttering accents of prayer. A thought struck him, however, he seized the burning fuse, and, pulling it out of the hole, saved his life. And then—alas, for his penitence! he commenced swearing at the men at the wheel for having let him slip.

Candidates for Congress.

Dis. Democrats	K. N's
1. H. Bennett,	
2. S. O. Preston,	J. P. Campbell.
3. J. P. Bates,	W. L. Underwood.
4. A. G. Talbott,	F. T. Fox.
5. J. H. Jewett,	C. G. Wintersmith.
6. J. M. Elliott,	G. W. Dunlap.
7. Wm. Preston,	H. Marshall.
8. J. A. Harrison,	A. K. Marshall.
9. R. H. Stanton,	L. M. Cox.
10. H. C. Harris,	S. F. Swope.

The POTATO ROT.—Mr. W. Fugate, of Kinderhook, Ill., claims to have discovered a preventive of the potato rot. He says that the rot is produced by an insect called the potato bug, which infests the vines. These bugs never appear until the vines are shedding their blossoms. By this time the potato has received its generative properties from the flower, and the vine is no longer necessary for the producing and enlarging of the roots. He therefore recommends as a remedy to move the vines all off, being careful to leave some three or four inches above the ground, but permitting no leaves to remain on the shrubs. He has tried this plan for the last two years with great success. The first year he cut his vines, it was done more through vexation at the bugs than any thing else; but to his great surprise when the usual digging time arrived, he had as fine potatoes as he had ever raised.

Last year, while mowing off the vines, he left two rows unmowed for the bugs, as an experiment. Those rows produced a few small potatoes, which were full of rot, while the others were perfectly sound. The same bugs fell to eating his tomatoes and beans. The beans stopped growing, and were of no use, and the tomatoes had a similar rot to that of the potatoes. This has led him to believe that these bugs deposit a poison of a blighting nature in every vegetable they bite.

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Page 3 (b)

Advertiser's Address Booklet.

the utmost care and precision, but are harmonious whole. No pains or expense were spared in securing its production, the service of the most skillful Artists in the country, and in forming of *The Advertiser's Address Book*. It should grace and adorn the walls of

EVERY AMERICAN HOME, insuring the poetical truth that "a thing of beauty is a joy forever." The cover piece is of a life-size portrait of one of his best portraits, taken from life without the original coloring exactly copied. His portrait is enclosed in a frame work representing open stars typical of the thirteen original colonies. In the right corner is a female figure of Liberty.

BRANCHES OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY, and triumphs of American genius, embracing hundreds of different objects, colored with life-like accuracy, and artistically blended together with great skill. At the bottom, enclosed in a distinct border, are figures typical of wisdom, and in the center of the lower part, a beautiful representation of New York Crystal Palace. From numerous notices of the press, which space does not permit the publication of, we extract the following from an article in Philadelphia *Press-Gazette*.

"The design is decidedly original, and evidences a taste and sensitiveness as the work is unique and complete. At the top, a shield is struck with the general appearance of the picture, upon a second look, is not only distinct, but will exhibit what a magnificent affair, what a splendid design—what a happy blending of colors. It is a Book of Wits, which detects all human errors.

It is a Book of Life, that shows how to avoid everlasting death.

It is the most authentic and entertaining history ever published.

It contains the most remote antiquities, the most remarkable events and wonderful occurrences.

It is a complete code of laws, It is a perfect body of divinity. It is an unequalled narrative. It is a book of Biography. It is a book of Travels. It is a book of voyages. It is the best covenant ever made; the best deed ever written.

It is the best will ever executed; the best testament ever signed.

It is the young man's best companion. It is the school-boy's best instructor. It is a learned man's master piece. It is the ignorant man's dictionary, and every man's treasury.

It promises an eternal reward to the faithful and believing.

But that which crowns all is the Author.

He is without hypocrisy, "with whom there is no variableness, neither shadow of turning."

CRISHAM & NEWBOLD, EXCLUSIVELY in their friends, chancery and public generally, that they are now readying their supplies of new and fashionable Goods for Fall and Winter, which have been selected with great care by one of the firm, and to which they beg to call the public attention.

They will be supplied with a superior assortment of all articles necessary to complete a gentleman's wardrobe, such as Fine Shirts, Handkerchiefs, Scrubs, Stockings, Suspenders, Horseriding, Gloves, etc.

They respectfully invite the citizens to call and examine their stores of Goods, and the character of their work, with the assurance that they cannot fail to render satisfaction.

Orders from the surrounding towns and counties will be promptly attended to.

June 14, 1855 19 8 m.

Fall and Winter Importations.

CRISHAM & NEWBOLD.

EXCLUSIVELY in their friends, chancery and public generally, that they are now readying their supplies of new and fashionable Goods for Fall and Winter, which have been selected with great care by one of the firm, and to which they beg to call the public attention.

They will be supplied with a superior assortment of all articles necessary to complete a gentleman's wardrobe, such as Fine Shirts, Handkerchiefs, Scrubs, Stockings, Suspenders, Horseriding, Gloves, etc.

They respectfully invite the citizens to call and examine their stores of Goods, and the character of their work, with the assurance that they cannot fail to render satisfaction.

Orders from the surrounding towns and counties will be promptly attended to.

To.

Mrs. SUSAN RICE, of Clatske Co., Ky.
When all the powers that move the soul,
Affects the heart's young transient will,
Some how more sweet— perhaps less control,
Then love which lingers round me still.

And where on earth, can one more be found,
The lovely smiles of whom can blend
And brou a gleam of bright glory round
Whose fond rays will no'er grow dim.

And, though now we have parted from me,
Art gone, banished from my sight;
Can no sweet thought, no dream of these,
Give more peace than half so much delight.

And if you think, I will be forever,
And learn to worship nothing but.
Then you may be sure 'tis not regret,
But the loss of my loves young soul.

And, while this true heart will cease to beat,
And treasures its deepest blisses,
Can no sweet thought, no dream of these,
Give more peace than half so much delight.

So at my gate those sweets were taken,
Those which time can never destroy;
And if you are gone, far farewell,
Through love, come back, 'tis my joy.

Then farewell, my lovely, dearest Son,
Hours their wretched course will run,
And fate which over me from you,
Shall restore thee up, my lord, me.

IRELAND.
Selbyville, Ky.,
Sunday, May 27th, 1855.

From the New York Tribune.

A Case for the Know Nothings.
To the Editor of the New York Tribune.

Sir: Will you be kind enough to present my case for the consideration of your know nothing readers. I was born in England by accident, not choice; I was not consulted in the matter; I came to the United States by choice, not accident; I came on the faith of your flag, your constitution and your laws; these told me I might become a citizen of the Republic and stand on an equal footing with my neighbors, "native to the manor born" by giving "value received." The consideration was renunciation of my birthright, my natal citizenship. I paid the consideration and became, as I supposed, a citizen of the United States, hardly established in my new home, I bear the war blast and find myself doing a soldier's duty in Mexico under a newly adopted flag; after that I bind myself by other relations to this country; I marry an American woman and have some born unto me, Americans all; I come out into this wilderness to carve out of this forest and this prairie freemen's homes for my sons. I am startled by another sound, the scream of bigotry and intolerance; I am told that the contract made between the United States and me is to be repudiated, that I am to be deprived of my citizenship, or least that it is to be robbed of its virtue and its grace, that its attribute equality, for which I prize it, must be stricken out; I must not hold an office. I want none, but I like not this ban. I gave away my citizenship for another; this was the contract, and "I must have my bond." But you say I shall not have it. To this I reply: you are strong and can withhold it; I submit.

If it is dangerous to your institutions that foreigners should come among you I will leave. It will be a loss and inconvenience to me, yet leave I must. I cannot stay where I am not welcome, nor live where I am not as good as another. I will again seek the red cross banner, and on the cold soil of Canada repeat like the prodigal. I will take my American wife and my American sons, and on the threshold of their native country they shall shake the American dust off their feet. My boys, are sons of the sires of '76 (Puritan stock, not Hessian like some know nothings), but they will never know it. Of the sufferings of their ancestors in the cold days at Valley Forge and in the hot day at Mammoth they shall nothing know. One thing I regret; I cannot take them all, for one of my boys has become American dust. He lies on the shores of the Old Dominion, and the waters of the Chesapeake dash upon his grave. He sleeps well; let him sleep.

Here a new difficulty meets me. If an American jurist tells me, I cannot renounce the allegiance I myself have voluntarily undertaken, then am I doubly cheated. But if this be not so will England take me back? She may; but my wife and sons England does not know.— She may recognize my wife as a part of my own individuality; but my sons, they are foreigners, born in America when their father was an American citizen.— They cannot stand on an equality with freeborn English citizens. Here is the dilemma. What am I to do? If I live here I am under a social and political ban. If I go to my native country my children are under the same difficulty.— Who is responsible? I am not. You told me I might become an American citizen by rendering a certain consideration. Am I to be cheated and my children too?

Very respectfully yours, LEX.
BUTLER Co., Iowa, April 25, '55

Hembold's Genuine Preparations.

HEMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT

BUCHU,

For diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys. Secretions; Strictures, Weaknesses, and all diseases of the Sexual Organs, whether in Male or Female, from whatever cause they may have originated and no matter of how long standing.

If you have contract the terrible disease which often seizes in the system, will surely go down from one generation to another, undermining the constitution and sapping the very vital fluids of life, do not trust yourself in the hands of Quacks, who start up every day in a city like this, and fill the papers with glaring falsehood, too well calculated to deceive the young, and those not acquainted with their tricks. You cannot be too careful in the selection of a remedy in these cases.

The Fluid Extract Buchu has been pronounced by eminent physicians the greatest remedy ever known. It is a medicine perfectly pleasant in its taste, and most agreeable in its action, and yet so thoroughly annihilates every particle of the rancid and peccant virus of this dreadful disease and, unlike other remedies, does not dry up the veins.

Each bottle contains one fluid ounce of the purest Fluid Extract, and costs One Dollar, and as

one fluid ounce will be satisfactorily distributed by a committee of ten, selected one from each state where the largest number of subscribers are obtained:

\$300.000

IN GIFTS FOR THE PEOPLE!

CAPITAL CITY ART-UNION,

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

CORNELL & CO.'S SECOND GREAT GIFT

DISTRIBUTION.

The proprietors take great pleasure in announcing to the Citizens of the Union, that in consequence of the great satisfaction manifested by the ticket holders of their great Distribution, and the many thousand solicitations from all parts of the country, in relation to whether they intend getting up another Distribution of Gifts for the people, they have, after an immense outlay, been enabled to offer to their thousands of patrons the following valuable, magnificent and unprecedented BRILLIANT SCHEME, to be distributed as soon as possible.

The price of the Engravings of the CAPTION or ONE are distributed among their Patrons, and are to be sold at \$1.00.

Each copy will be accompanied by a copy of the

DR. HUNTER'S MEDICAL MANUAL AND

HAND BOOK FOR THE

AFFLICTED.—Containing an outline of the origin, progress, treatment and cure of every form of disease, contracted by man, in consequence of self abuse or by sexual excess, with advice for their prevention, written in a familiar style, avoiding all medical technicalities, and every thing that would offend the ear of decency; with an outline of complaints incident to Females, from the result of some twenty year's successful practice, exclusively devoted to the cure of diseases of a delicate or private nature.

Which is added receipts for the cure of the above cases, and a treatise on the causes, symptoms and cure of the Fever and Ague.

Testimony of the Professor of Obstetrics in Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.—DR. HUNTER'S MEDICAL MANUAL.—The author of this work, claims the majority of those who advanced it to be the best Colleges in the United States. It affords me pleasure to recommend him to the unfortunate, or to the victim of malpractice, as a successful and experienced practitioner, in whose honor and integrity they may place the greatest confidence.

Jos. S. LONGMORE, M. D.

From A. Woodard, M. D., of Penn, University, Philadelphia.—It gives me pleasure to add my testimony to the professional ability of the Author of the "MEDICAL MANUAL." Numerous cases of Disease of the Genital Organs, some of them of long standing, have come under my notice in which his skill has been manifest in restoring to perfect health, in some cases where the patient has been considered beyond medical aid. In the treatment of Seminal weakness, or disarrangement of the functions produced by self-abuse, or Excess of Tobacco, I have known no equal to him in the profession. I have been acquainted with the author for some thirty years, and deem it no more than just to him as well as kindness to the unfortunate victim of early indiscretion, to recommend him as one in whose professional skill and integrity they may safely confide themselves.

Alfred Woodward, M. D.

This is, without exception, the most comprehensive and intelligible work published on the class of diseases of which it treats. Avoiding all technical terms, it addresses itself to the reason of its readers. It is free from all objectionable matter, and my parent, however fastidious, can object to placing it in the hands of his son. The author has done a service to the world, and to the various complaints treated of, far more than justice to himself, and to those who do not know the cause or cure. This is the best for all parties we have determined for the future to offer our friends indifference to pay cash.

To those of my many friends who have treated us well and paid us PUNCTUALLY, we tender our heart felt thanks and cordial request a confinement of their patronage. But those of our customers who have not paid us our honest DUES PUNCTUALLY are hereby informed that a continuance of their patronage is to us both UNPROFITABLE, UNSOLICITED and UNDESIRABLE.

We want customers who will settle their accounts at least once every TWELVE MONTHS. None others need trouble for credit. One word to another class of trouble some customers, we mean those whom we encounter in the Accts. of PATRONS, having no regular remittance account with us, but who are in the habit of asking credit for sums ranging from ten or twenty cents as the case may be, to be paid, to day or to-morrow or in a few days. But today, passes, to-morrow has fled, a few days have been numbered with the things that were and still our PATRON PATRONS have not made their appearance, and we begin to conclude that they too [as far as our pockets are concerned] have been numbered with the past. To such we would say, we have closed our books to that kind of traffic and that in future they must come prepared to pay or prepared to meet with a refusal of credit.

THOS S. BARKLEY & Co.

March 1, 1855-1-tf.

CLARK & HINTON,
DEALERS IN—

FINE GOLD & SILVER WATCHES

PLATED WARE,

ELEGANT GOODS, &c.

On Main Street, opposite the Court House, Paris Kentucky. Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.

Paris, Ky., April 26, 1855-9-by.

HARD TIMES, HARD TIMES.

The subscribers, believing the system of indiscriminate credit to be one of the great causes of the present "HARD TIMES" end desirous of contributing to the relief of the PRESENT PRESSURE, have determined to restrict their credit business to customers who have shown a knowledge of the value of punctuality in their business.

—This is, without exception, the most comprehensive and intelligible work published on the class of diseases of which it treats. Avoiding all technical terms, it addresses itself to the reason of its readers. It is free from all objectionable matter, and my parent, however fastidious, can object to placing it in the hands of his son. The author has done a service to the world, and to the various complaints treated of, far more than justice to himself, and to those who do not know the cause or cure. This is the best for all parties we have determined for the future to offer our friends indifference to pay cash.

—No teacher or parent should be without the knowledge imparted in this invaluable work. It would save years of pain, mortification and sorrow to the youth under their charge.—People's Advocate.

—All orders with the money in advance, free of postage, will meet with prompt attention.

In order to prevent mistakes, Agents and others remitting money to us will please have sealed in the presence of the Postmaster, and the amount entered on the way-bill.

We prepay all our letters, circulars, &c., to our Agents and Correspondents, and expect them to do the same with us.

Agents wanted in every town, whom we will furnish with posters, circulars, schedules, instructions, &c., on application at our office, or by mail, post paid. For further particulars, see descriptive bills, &c., or inquire at office, No. 2 Wallcut's Block, Town street, Columbus, Ohio.

BURNELL & CO., Proprietors.

April 9, 1854-7-3m.

CONFECTORY! AND FRUIT STORE.

J. KRAUS would inform the citizens of Scott County that he has on hand a large supply of Confection and Tropical Fruits, and that he has recently fitted up in elegant style his

ICE-CREAM SALOON, at his stand on Main Street, where he would be pleased to wait upon all those who may favor him with a call. All orders for Confections for

WEDDINGS AND PARTIES will receive his personal attention. A liberal sat-
J. KRAUS.

May 24, 1854-12-8m.

BOOK BINDERY.

Corner Main and Upper Sts.

LEXINGTON, KY.

OVER F. YEISER'S JEWELRY STORE.

Z. GIBBONS, & CO.

ARE prepared to do all kinds of BINDING

RULING, BLANK WORK, &c., and solicit

a share of the patronage of Georgetown and vicinity.

WORK sent from a DISTANCE promptly attended to.

Orders may be sent with B. G. Gibbons, at the Georgetown Hotel.

May 31, 1855-14-2m.

WHAT DOES ALL

That Crowd Men?

Going into Sam Keene's after Flour and Meat and Potatoes and Pumpkins and Sugar and Coffee.

WE MUST BE SELLING OFF AT

GO-SUP?

No. You see he keeps a great many Articles the other

Merchants do not, &

I am told he is

"HARD RUN"

on account

of the times and has

to sell Cheap to get

Cash to pay his Debts.

DON'T HE TRADE FOR BACON?

Yes Sirs—Wants a lot badly now, and anthing else in the way of Marketing you got to Sell.

April 12, 1855-7-4m.

REGULAR LINE.

ON and after the 7th of May, I

will run my stage to connect with the trains as follows:

Leave Georgetown at 4½ p. m.; return at 11½ p. m.

Leave Georgetown at 1½ p. m.; return at 8 p. m.

OFFICE—GEORGETOWN HOTEL.

R. S. HOPKINS.

May 27, 1855-12-8m.

Warrants Wanted.

THE highest market price will be paid for Land Warrants by the subscribers. Persons at a distance who may forward their Warrants by mail addressed to us, will receive the money for them promptly by return mail.

D. A. SAYRE & CO., Lexington, Ky.

June 21, 1855-17-81-50.

The Georgeown Herald copy to amount of

and charge this office.

GEORGETOWN & HOPKINS' DEPOT.

REGULAR LINE.

ON and after the 7th of May, I

will run my stage to connect with the

trains as follows:

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Leave Georgetown at 1½ p. m.; return at 8 p. m.

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R. S. HOPKINS.

May 27, 1855-12-8m.

Warrant's Wanted.

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Warrants by the subscribers. Persons at a

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mail addressed to us, will receive the money for them

To
MISS SUSAN RICE, of Clifton, Co., Ky.
When all the powers that move the soul,
Afflict the heart's young transient will,
None has more sweets—perhaps less control,
Than love which lingers round me still.

And where on earth, can one more be found,
The lovely smiles of whom can bless?
And know a gleam of bright glory round,
Whose friend rays will never grow less.

And though now you have parted from me,
Art gone, banished from my sight;
Can no smoother thought, no dream of these,
Give more peace, half so much delight.

If you think, I will one forget,
And learn to worship not my fall;
Then you may be sure 'tis not regret,
But the loss of my loves young soul.

And while this true heart will cease to beat,
And treasures its deepest blisses,
Can no soft night o'er my pathway lead,
To take its heavenly blessses.

Say my gifts those sweets were taken,
Those which time can never destroy;
And if you are gone, far forever,
The high loss, console me, 'tis my joy.

Then farewell, my lovely, dearest Son,
For hours their wretched course will run,
And fate which ever led you from me,
Shall restore them up, my lordly Son.

SELOPSVILLE, Ky.,
Sunday, May 27th, 1853.

(From the New York Tribune.)

A Case for the Know Nothings.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune.

SIR: Will you be kind enough to present my case for the consideration of your know nothing readers. I was born in England by accident, not choice; I was not consulted in the matter; I came to the United States by choice, not accident; I came on the faith of your flag, your constitution and your laws; these told me I might become a citizen of the Republic and stand on an equal footing with my neighbors, "native to the manor born" by giving "value received." The consideration was renunciation of my birthright, my natal citizenship. I paid the consideration and became, as I supposed, a citizen of the United States, hardly established in my new home I hear the war blast and find myself doing a soldier's duty in Mexico under a newly adopted flag; after that I bind myself by other relations to this country; I marry an American woman and have some born unto me, Americans all, I come out into this wilderness to carve out of this forest and this prairie freemen's homes for my sons. I am startled by another sound, the scream of bigotry and intolerance; I am told that the contract made between the United States and me is to be repudiated, that I am to be deprived of my citizenship, or least that it is to be robbed of its virtue and its grace, that its attribute equality, for which I prize it, must be striken out; I must not hold an office. I want none, but I like not this ban. I gave away my citizenship for another; this was the contract, and "I must have my bond" But you say I shall not have it. To this I reply: you are strong and can withhold it; I submit.

If it is dangerous to your institutions that foreigners should come among you I will leave. It will be a loss and inconvenience to me, yet leave I must. I cannot stay where I am not welcome, nor live where I am not as good as another. I will again seek the red cross banner, and on the cold soil of Canada repeat like the prodigal. I will take my American wife and my American sons, and on the threshold of their native country they shall shake the American dust off their feet. My boys, are sons of the sires of '76 (Puritan stock, not Hessian like some know nothings), but they will never know it. Of the sufferings of their ancestors in the cold days at Valley Forge and in the hot day at Mammoth they shall nothing know. One thing I regret; I cannot take them all, for one of my boys has become American dust. He lies on the shores of the Old Dominion, and the waters of the Chesapeake dash upon his grave. He sleeps well; let him sleep.

Here a new difficulty meets me. If as American jurists tell me, I cannot renounce the allegiance I myself have voluntarily undertaken, then am I doubly cheated. But if this be not so will England take me back? She may, but my wife and sons England does not know.— She may recognize my wife as a part of my own individuality; but my sons, they are foreigners, born in America when their father was an American citizen.— They cannot stand on an equality with freeborn English citizens. Here is the dilemma. What am I to do? If I live here I am under a social and political ban. If I go to my native country my children are under the same difficulty.— Who is responsible? I am not. You told me I might become an American citizen by rendering a certain consideration. Am I to be cheated and my children too?

Very respectfully yours, LEX.
BUTLER Co., Iowa, April 25, '55

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D. A. SAYRE & CO., Lexington, Ky.

JUNE 21, 1853-17-01-50.

The Georgetown Herald copy to amount of \$1000 will be paid by the subscribers.

GEORGETOWN & HOPKINS' DEPOT,

REGULAR LINE.

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Leave Georgetown at 1:30 p. m.; return at 8 p. m.

OFFICE—GEORGETOWN HOTEL.

R. S. HOPKINS.

May 17, 1853-12-6m.

HELBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

HELBOULD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT

BUCHU,

For diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys. Secret Diseases; Strictures, Weaknesses, and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs, whether in Male or Female, from whatever cause they may have originated, and no matter of how long standing.

If you have a attack of the terrible disease which, when once seated in the system, will surely go down from one generation to another, undermining the constitution and sapping the very vital fluids of life, do not trust yourself in the hands of Quacks, who startup every day in a city like this, and fill the papers with glaring falsehoods, well calculated to deceive the young, and those not acquainted with their tricks. You cannot be too careful in the selection of their remedies.

The Fluid Extract Buchu has been pronounced by eminent physicians the greatest remedy ever known. It is a medicine perfectly pleasant in its taste, and very innocent in its action, and yet so thoroughly annihilates every particle of the rank and pestiferous virus of this dreadful disease and, unlike other remedies, does not dry up the disease in the blood.

Conditional Disability, brought on by self-love, a most mortifying disease which has brought many a man to his knees, and many graves, blighting the health and limbs of many a noble youth, can be cured by this faithful Remedy. And as a medicine which must benefit every body, from the simply delicate to the confined invalid, no equal is to be found acting both as a Cure and preventive.

JUNE 7, 1853-15-by.

HELBOULD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT

SARSAPARILLA,

For Purifying the Blood, removing all diseases arising from excesses of Mercury, exposure and Injuries in life, chronic constitutional disease, arising from an impure state of the Blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Pains and Scrotalities of the Bones, Tetter, Pimples on the Face, and all Severe Eructations of the Skin.

This article is now prescribed by some of the most distinguished physicians in the country, and has proved more efficient in practice than any preparation of Sarsaparilla yet offered to the public. Several cases of secondary Syphilis, Mercurial and Scrofulous diseases have entirely recovered in the incurable wards of our Public Institutions which for many years resisted every mode of treatment. Many cases resisted every mode of treatment, and could be cured. These cases furnish striking examples of the salutary effects of this medicine in arresting some of the most inveterate diseases after the glands were destroyed, and the bones already affected.

Notice—Letters from responsible Physicians and Professors of several Medical Colleges, and certificates of cures from patients will be found accompanying both Preparations.

Prices, Fluid Extract of Buchu, \$1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for \$5.

" " Sarsaparilla, " " " equal in strength to one gallon of Syrup of Sarsaparilla.

Prepared and sold by H. T. HELBOULD, Chemist, 263 Chestnut Street, near the Girard House, Philadelphia.

To be had of T. S. BARKLEY & CO., Georgetown, Ky.

And of Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

All letters directed to the Proprietor or Agent are to be immediately attended.

JUNE 7, 1853-15-by.

CONFECTORY!

AND

FRUIT STORE.

J. KRAUS would inform the citizens of Scott county that he has on hand a large supply of Confections and Tropical Fruits, and that he has recently fitted up in elegant style his

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J. KRAUS.

May 24, 1853-13-8m.

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CORNER MAIN AND UPPER STS.

LEXINGTON, KY.

OVER F. YEISER'S JEWELRY STORE.

Z. CIBBONS, & CO.

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HE MUST BE SELLING OFF AT

10% PROFIT!

No. You see he keeps a great many Articles the other Merchants do not, & I am told he is "HARD RUN" on account of the times and has to sell Cheap to get Cash to pay his Debts.

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R. S. HOPKINS.

May 17, 1853-12-6m.

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R. S. HOPKINS.

May 17, 1853-12-6m.

\$300,000

IN GIFTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

CAPITAL CITY ART-UNION,

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

BURNELL & CO'S SECOND GREAT GIFT DISTRIBUTION.

The second great distribution innumerable to the citizens of the Union, and to consequence of the great satisfaction manifested by the ticket holders of their great Distribution, and the many thousand solicitors from all parts of the country, in relation to whether they intend getting up another Distribution of Gifts for the people, they have after an immense outlay, been enabled to offer to their thousands of patrons the following valuable, magnificent and unprecedented BRILLIANT SCHEME, to be distributed as soon as the 200,000 Beautiful Engravings of the CAPITOL or AMERICA are distributed among their Patrons. The price of the Engravings is but One Dollar, and as a premium, the MEDICAL MANUAL, and HANDBOOK for THE SKY-LIGHT DAGUEREAN GALLERY.

BY T. L. BURNS.

Where for \$1.00 you can have

your picture taken in

the most

APPROVED STYLE

OF THE ART.

ROOMS OVER THE STORE

OF M. STEVENSON.

Main Street, Georgetown.

March 17, 1853-12-6f.

E. CLARK, JR.

W. M. HINTON

CLARK & HINTON,

DEALERS IN

FINE GOLD & SILVER WATCHES

PLATED WARE,

WANCIY GOODS, &c.

Main Street, opposite the Court House, Paris Kentucky.

Watches and Jewelry carefully re-paired.

Paris, Ky., April 26, 1853.

APRIL 26, 1853-9-9y.

HARD TIMES, HARD TIMES.

The subscribers, believing the system of indiscriminate credit to be one of the great causes of the present "HARD TIMES" and desirous of contributing to the relief of the PRESENT PRESSURE, have determined to restrict their credit business to customers whom they know to be PUNCTUAL and being convinced that the cast & short profit system is the best for all parties we have determined for the future to offer our friends inducement to pay cash.

To those of my many friends who have treated us well and paid us PUNCTUALLY we tender our hearty thanks and cordially request a continuance of their patronage. To those of our customers who have been unkind to us, we hope to make good our DUES PUNCTUALLY and earnestly inform that a continuance of their patronage is to us both UNPREDICABLE, UNSOLICITED and UNDESIRABLE.

We want customers who will settle their accounts at least once every TWELVE MONTHS. None need apply for credit. One word to another class of troublesome customers, we mean those whom of the passions, have seen led into the orbit of self-pollution, without realizing the sin and fearful consequences upon themselves and their posterity. The constitution of thousands who are raising families have been